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The high fares of railroads are the real boycott of the world's fair.

If there is such a man as "the first citizen of the Republic," ex-President Harrison evidently holds the high honor.

The administration seems to have difficulty in finding some person to succeed Mr. Blount. Mr. Blount himself did not succeed.

Now that the majority of the German people have declared against the Emperor's pet army bill he might resign, as would Mr. Gladstone if he should fail to carry his home-rule bill.

Of the twenty-one clerks who lost their lives in the collapse of Ford's Theater building, eleven were Union veterans, which, in the estimation of Arkansas Dunn, must be next in line to pensioners.

The little tricksters in politics should learn from Thursday's episode at the world's fair that all the best people of Indiana, regardless of party, hold Benjamin Harrison in high esteem and are proud of him.

PERHAPS Mr. Cleveland's rapidly accumulating obesity is due to his having shut off the office seekers. If all other efforts to reduce his corpulence fail he would better tell the office seekers to come on again.

Down in Georgia men are found who kill women in the attempt to cut their "with veins," whatever those organs may be. Georgia also produces statement of the calibre of Hoke Smith, Great State, that.

BECAUSE there has been a pause in the discussion the monument commissioners should not assume that all who believe that the crowning figure should face the south have spoken. More than three-fourths of the people are on that side.

THE stories to the effect that there are scores of "speak easies" inside the gates of the White City must have been concocted by those zealous but imaginative persons who got twice as many names upon the anti-opening petitions in Pennsylvania as the Keystone State contains population.

THE Postmaster-general has relented. Four years as a fourth-class postmaster will be considered a resignation. And now the wish of the Maxwell snickernee is followed by the dull thud of hundreds of Republican heads. But, thereat, the prospects of the repeal of the Sherman silver law are immensely improved.

RETURNS of the German elections come in slowly, and many districts are still in doubt, but it is quite evident that there is a large majority against the army bill and that the Emperor's following on strictly imperial measures will be less than it was in the last Reichstag. It would be quite in keeping with his arbitrary temper to dissolve the new Reichstag and order another election.

THAT was an excellent description of Indiana's mineral riches given by Prof. Campbell, in his speech at the dedication of the Indiana building on Wednesday, but if any strangers were led by his graphic account to inspect the Indiana mineral exhibit they must have been sadly disappointed. What the State ought to have and might have in that display and what the State does have are two different stories.

GOVERNOR FISHBACK, of Arkansas, made some surprising statements in his speech at the dedication of the State building at the world's fair. He said Arkansas has a school to every 375 people, a church to every 323, and, during the past ten years, has built an average of one of each every second day. He asserted that Arkansas is educating a larger percentage of its whites than any of the New England States, and that New York, Massachusetts and other Eastern States are educating a smaller percentage of their population than the percentage of negroes whom Arkansas is schooling. If these statements are true they show that Arkansas is doing remarkably effective work in a moral and educational way.

AFTER all that may be said about business prosperity, it depends largely upon the volume of the consumption of the great staples produced by farm and factory and the ability of the people to pay for them. Consequently, so long as the wage earners of the country have full employment and good wages the volume of consumption will be large and general business will be good. By as much as wages are reduced the capacity of the people to purchase is cut down and production must be reduced. To curtail

production closes factories and reduces the acres cultivated. If the European countries which depend upon other lands for a market for their surplus manufactures would increase their wages one-third they would create a new home market better than the open markets of the world. If the free-trade pledge of the party in power should be carried out, we shall be forced to demonstrate the truth of the foregoing statements.

THE LIZZIE BORDEN CASE.

It is evident that the Lizzie Borden trial will end much sooner than was expected when it began. This is partly due to the fact that some of the testimony which the State expected to introduce was ruled out, and partly to its voluntary action in declining to examine quite a number of witnesses who had been subpoenaed. No less than ninety witnesses were summoned by the prosecution, only about half of whom were examined. If the State had made a clear case, the failure to examine all the witnesses summoned might be taken as evidence that it was not deemed necessary, but it has fallen under the circumstances, the resting of its case with half of its subpoenaed witnesses unexamined looks like a retreat.

The theory of the prosecution has been exclusive opportunity. It has sought to prove that Lizzie Borden must have committed the murders, because she alone could have done so. All the probabilities were against her being guilty, and as there was not a particle of direct evidence of her guilt, the only way the prosecution could make a case against her was by showing that as it was impossible for anybody else to have committed the murders she must have done it. This was a dangerous theory, and from this distance it looks as if the State had failed to establish it. Cross-examination of its witnesses showed that some of the outer doors of the house were not securely locked on the inside, and that other persons besides the defendant had access to the house on the morning of the murders. This alone is enough to raise a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt.

A weak point in the prosecution is the entire failure to prove the existence of any motive on the part of the defendant for committing the double murder. There is some evidence that she disliked her stepmother, but none whatever that this feeling extended to her father. Their relations were entirely friendly, if not affectionate. It is conceded on all hands that the same person committed both murders. Admitting that Lizzie Borden, in the heat of passion or in the outbreak of a long-smoldering hatred, murdered her stepmother, why should she have deliberately lain in wait to murder a father whom she loved? The prosecution must prove a motive in both cases. It has shown a partial, possible one in the case of the stepmother, but none whatever in the case of the father.

The entire absence of blood on any of the garments worn by the defendant on the morning of the murder or found in the house afterward has been a stumbling-block to the prosecution. It would seem impossible for any person to have hacked two persons to death with a hatchet without being splattered with blood. Yet Lizzie Borden's garments were spotless save for a small speck of blood found on a white undershirt which might have come from the prick of a pin. If she did the murders what became of her bloody garments? Much stress was laid on the fact of her burning a dress with red spots on it, the day after the murders. Well, it was a queer time to do such a thing, but she made no concealment about it. The burning was done in the presence of other persons and she said at the time that the red spots were paint. Her counsel say they will prove this fact beyond a doubt. And so almost every important point in the State's case has failed of establishment beyond a reasonable doubt. We conclude that the jury will either acquit the defendant or fail to agree on a verdict.

SAMPLES OF INDIANA DEMOCRATIC VIEWS.

The New York Times, the official Cleveland organ, is taking the census of members of the next Congress in regard to the repeal of the Sherman silver law. In the issue of Thursday are the telegrams of three Indiana statesmen of the Democratic brand. Representative Bretz, of the Second district, telegraphed:

My vote on the repeal of the Sherman law will depend upon the substitute proposed.

Joey Bagstock was never slyer than is Mr. Bretz. What sort of folly must the substitute contain to meet the approval of Mr. Bretz? Will he ask for the free coinage of silver or the free circulation of the old Democratic yellow-dog money of crossroads State banks? Capt. C. G. Conn, of the Thirteenth district, who has not yet answered to a congressional roll call, replies:

I am not ready to go on record on the questions you propound.

Inasmuch as the to-be Congressman appointed all the postmasters in his district early last December, it seems that he should have found time to focus his statesmanship upon the Sherman silver law, which his party is pledged to repeal. It may be, however, that the failure of the President and the Postmaster-general to confirm all of his postal appointments has led Mr. Conn to make the above reply, in the hope that these ratifying parties may see it, and, seeing, hasten to put Mr. Conn where he can see his way clear to go on record a few weeks hence. The recall of the Postmaster-general's order forbidding the removal of fourth-class postmasters has probably filled Mr. Conn with doubt as to his duty relative to the Sherman act, but now that it has been revoked and Republican heads are falling like autumn leaves, let us hope that Mr. Conn will reciprocate. Mr. Thomas Hammond, another untried statesman, from the Tenth district, makes the following reply:

I am in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act, but am undecided as to future policy of financial question.

Here is one Democrat in Indiana who is certain that he is opposed to the Sher-

man act, but when it comes to further action, his answer, "undecided as to future policy of financial question," doubtless expresses the chaotic condition of the Hammond intellect regarding substitutes. The Journal is watching the Times for the luminous response of the senior Senator, now that he has carried his point in regard to the Terre Haute postoffice.

The last Congress passed a law regulating immigration, and among its requirements is one to the effect that steamship companies shall fill out manifests of passengers, giving a full description thereof, with thirty names on each manifest, for convenience sake. The enforcement of this new law fell to Dr. Senner, who came from Austria in 1889, and who was naturalized six years ago. For a reformer, such an appointment is a most grotesque one. Those who were curious about the selection of Dr. Senner have discovered that he was appointed upon the recommendation of Hon. Carl Schurz, now exclusively engaged in advocating civil-service reform and in showing up the depravity of other men who recommend candidates. Indeed, it is in evidence that the Senner appointment was made on the recommendation of Mr. Schurz. One of the rules of Dr. Senner is to have the immigrants grouped by thirties on the piers of the arriving steamships, until their baggage is found, to be shipped with them to Ellis island. Formerly the immigrants were shipped at once to the island and their baggage taken to them. Holding all the immigrants on the piers for hours has so overcrowded them as to interfere with business, delaying passengers, mails, and the delivery of fast freight. This caused all of the steamship companies to make a protest, except one, which has its pier in Hoboken and has room enough. The fortunate line is the Hamburg-American Company. That is, the new rule is at the expense of all the steamship companies except one, and consequently advantageous to that one. Mr. Schurz was until recently agent of the Hamburg line, and is said to be still interested in it. If the parties were Republicans, mugwump papers would say that Mr. Schurz secured Senner's appointment and that he reciprocated by bestowing favors upon the Schurz steamship line. Being professed reformers, the public may draw its own conclusions.

The Journal deeply regrets the publication of a telegram, Thursday morning, stating that the bank at Summitville had closed its doors. In common with all papers whose managers appreciate the injury which false reports may occasion, the Journal takes every precaution to avoid such mistakes. In this case the correspondent's informant seems to have given him Summitville when he meant Fairmont. The bank at Summitville is reported by the best authority to not only be in a sound condition, but so conservatively managed that it enjoys the confidence of business men in its vicinity—so much so that no report to the contrary from a distance would cause it any embarrassment. At the present time, when there is so much uneasiness relative to banks, rumors may have serious consequences, so that it would be many times better to permit the failure of several small banks than to cast suspicion upon one which is amply able to meet all its liabilities.

THE NEXT GENERAL M. E. CONFERENCE.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its session in Omaha, a year ago, left the selection of the place of its next meeting in the hands of one of the standing committees of the church, limiting their choice to Chicago, Cleveland, Saratoga and Indianapolis. The final determination as to the place will probably not be made earlier than midsummer of 1895, but a subcommittee starts in a few days to visit the several localities to inquire into the facilities offered at each. That committee will be in Indianapolis about the 5th of July, and will spend all the time necessary to learn what are the relative advantages of this locality as to halls, committee rooms, hotel and other boarding accommodations. The General Conference was held in Indianapolis in 1891, in the Statehouse, which had been offered by the General Assembly. It was in session about a month. As was the custom then, and a few years later, with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the members were entertained in private families, as invited guests, in each case members of all denominations participating in the hospitality. Times and customs have changed, and now boarding is provided at hotels and boarding houses, except where special invitations are extended to individuals by those who wish to enjoy the company of those whom they know and appreciate. There will be about 700 members present, and beside the members, a hundred or more delegates from other evangelical churches bearing fraternal greetings. The members of the conference will be from India, Bengal, Burmah, Bombay, Coochew, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, North India, Norway, Sweden, South India, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, North China, South America, Congo Free State, and the Russian empire, besides from every State and Territory in the United States. This is so rare a convocation of eminent ministers and laymen that Cleveland and Saratoga are actively engaged in trying to secure it, and no doubt Chicago will look after it as soon as the Columbian exposition is off its hands. There can be no doubt of this city's ability to furnish every needed convenience for the conference and the thousands of visitors who will be in almost constant attendance during the entire month of May. Our hotel accommodations are very superior and our halls and churches are abundant. Many members of the late Legislature spoke favorably of tendering the Statehouse and committee rooms for the use of the conference, and there is no doubt it will be done at the next session, and in time to be taken into consideration by the committee. Not one of the competing cities can offer equal inducements in the line of a place to hold the business sessions and the committee meetings of the conference. Is there not enough in this for the Commercial Club to take an interest in securing the selection of Indianapolis as the place for holding the conference? The Methodist preachers' meeting has appointed a committee, with Rev. Dr. Cleveland as chairman, to co-operate with any committee appointed by the Commercial Club or any other body of citizens that may wish to have this rare assembly as our guests. At Omaha the members of the conference

were not only entertained at the homes of the citizens as private guests, but the city raised \$25,000 towards defraying the incidental expenses of the meeting, such as boarding representative ministers and laymen from abroad, and furnishing hall and other accommodations. Indianapolis can do that and more, too, and show the representatives of the nations who shall attend the most prosperous city of its age in America. Will not the Commercial Club see that the subcommittee has such attentions as will impress them favorably with Indianapolis?

The press dispatches failed to convey an adequate idea of the magnitude of the German demonstration at the world's fair on Thursday and especially of the fraternal spirit of the speeches, in which Germans and German-Americans vied with each other in sentiments of attachment to the old country and loyalty to the new. Thus the German minister, responding for the imperial government, said:

I deem it a duty of honor to express the tribute of the German people to the fair, which is the home of the German people, and which is the home of the German people, and which is the home of the German people.

To this sentiment forty thousand German-Americans responded with enthusiastic cheers. The Hon. Carl Schurz worked the feelings of the vast audience to a high pitch by these references to well-remembered features of fatherland:

With sympathy we think of the green waters of the Rhine, with old gray castles full of legends, where the noble grape grows, where the people are glad without knowing why, where the German song sounds doubly poetic, where the Niederwald, the picture of victorious Germany, looks stern across the frontier—the beautiful and dark forests of the Black forest and the Bavarian Alps to the straits of the North Sea, from the oaks of the red earth Westphalia to the Silesian mountains and forests of the Baltic sea.

Then he reminded them that, dear as the old country was, the new one was not less so, and that it was the duty of all German-Americans to give their first allegiance to their adopted land. Referring to the friendly relations between Germany and the United States he said:

We look back on those dark days of the war of the rebellion when the Union seemed on the verge of destruction and our armies were defeated again and again, and when not only our soldiers but also our weak-hearted friends in the old world prophesied the dissolution of our republic as a certainty, when the credit of our government sank to the lowest point and even the hope of the most courageous was shaken.

The strength of the "pull" on the School Board and the school funds by the German element of the city is shown in an interesting way in the settlement of the physical training equable. Miss Manly was the instructor in physical culture last year at a salary of \$1,000. Her system of teaching differed from that of the German Turnvereins. It is now asserted, so far as the Journal is aware, and is certainly not proved, that the method practiced by Miss Manly was in any way inferior to that used by the Turnvereins, or that the physical development of the pupils under it was less rapid or harmonious than would be the case under the other. Neither was it charged that Miss Manly was incompetent. The fact simply was that the German members of the School Board were informed by representatives of the Turnvereins that the physical training department must be given over to them. There would have been no difficulty in arranging the matter, but, unfortunately, the Turners did not agree among themselves. They had different societies and warring factions. To favor one by giving it the appointment would be to excite the animosity of the other. There was no way for it but to appoint one from each division, and this was accordingly done. Miss Manly was "fired" and two men were put in her place. But it would not do to divide the salary. Although it was not specified that these two men were to perform other services than those which had been rendered by the woman alone, it was thought that \$500 each would not be enough for them. It is not unlikely that they or their agents filed a preliminary protest, which prevented the offering of this paltry sum. It was decided, by the board to pay them \$700 each, and so they are set down. A competent teacher turned over her position and \$400 of the taxpayers' money disposed of in order to pacify two quarreling German societies. Four hundred dollars is not a great sum, but the manner of its disposal is significant of the shirddom in which the majority of the School Board is held. Whatever is dictated by German interests "goes," even though economy is cast into the background.

The refusal of the faculty of Rose Polytechnic Institute to grant a diploma to a member of the graduating class because he was secretly married, a few months ago, to a young lady of Terre Haute, seems to be based on narrow reasoning. If the young man had been married before he entered the institution that would have been no bar to his graduation. Neither would it have been if he had been publicly married a few months before completing his course. Just why the faculty should draw the line on a secret marriage, when the parents of both the contracting parties have given their approval, we are unable to see. Is it the policy of Rose Polytechnic to discourage matrimony?

The "ministry of flowers" is a favorite topic for school-girl essays. One of the most common forms of this ministry in these days is in "tributes" to suspected murderers. Illustrations can be noted at the Indianapolis jail almost any day, but for some mysterious reason the girl graduates did not dwell upon this use for sweet blossoms.

It is said that the world's fair is becoming noted as a resort for honeymooners. My, my! What a come-down plan every-day married life will be for them!

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE'S daughter, Miss Mary Curtis Lee, spends very little time in America. She has already made the journey round the world twice, and is just starting again for Cairo, Egypt.

DR. GARFIELD, aged seventy-seven years, of Algona, Ia., intends taking a trip to the world's fair on a bicycle. He expects to leave for Chicago, over 400 miles distant from Chicago, in less than nine days after starting.

GEORGE IV, from the time he was a young man, constantly carried a pocketbook, into which he thrust bank notes, letters, trinkets and keepsakes. As soon as the pocketbook became full he used to put it away and substitute for it a new one. This was his habit, and he replaced it in like manner. When the king died it de-

terminization in the Wool Trade. Manufacturers are now about opening their samples for next summer's goods. If they get orders they will give orders for wool, and wool will be turned into the market and buy wool. But what merchant can tell what cloth will be worth twelve months hence? How can he consent to buy material without knowing what tariff changes will be made by Mr. Cleveland's Congress and what will be the value of foreign goods in the summer of 1894? The whole line of the wool trade is affected powerfully by this uncertainty. As for the wool grower, upon whom the burden will ultimately fall, there is nothing for him but the certainty that he will be engaged in a business that must show even less profit than at present. The damage to business interests through the election of a radical free-trade Congress is already incalculable.

Benjamin Harrison received an ovation at the dedication of the Indiana State building yesterday morning. For half an hour before the ex-President of the United States appeared at the edge of the crowd which was jammed in between the California, Illinois and Indiana State buildings excited Hoosiers had been calling for him. It was not until the carriage containing the ex-President and Mr. Higinbotham appeared, however, that the impatient call ceased. A deafening shout went up when Mr. Harrison, his head bared, walked through the crowd, which opened for him, and came upon the platform. The shout was repeated and became a yell, and the yell became a wild cheer, caught up by Republicans and Democrats of Indiana and other States, passed back to the throngs on either side of the building, and then into the structure, which was packed to the windows.

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volved on the Duke of Wellington to examine the monarch's personal effects, and he discovered an entire chest of drawers filled with fat pocketbooks, which contained not less than \$50,000.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE, who was the first life insurance agent in Maine, beginning that business in Portland a half century ago, when many preachers considered it a sacrilege to insure a man's life, died last week at the age of eighty-seven.

MISS BASCOMB, who has just won her degree of Ph. D. in geology from the Johns Hopkins University, has had many offers to teach her specialty in schools and colleges, and she has just accepted a chair in a college in Columbus, O. She has just returned to Baltimore from a scientific trip to the mountains of Virginia.

It is claimed by his family that Alexander Columbus, of Buffalo, is a direct lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus. He is ninety-six years of age, and has eight living children, thirty grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. He was a shipbuilder by trade, and has always been a user of tobacco and a drinker of intoxicants.

MRS. GLADSTONE'S regular attendance at the House of Commons is said to be due less to her interest in the government of her country than to anxiety for her husband's health. Unless she is on hand to see that he is properly muffled up when he leaves the House the Grand Old Man is likely to return home ineffectually wrapped.

It will be remembered that when Booth was playing "Richard," in Chicago, in 1879, a mentally unbalanced spectator, named Gray, shot at the actor twice from the gallery. One of the bullets Mr. Booth secured, and had it set in a gold cartridge, upon which he had engraved the words: "From Mark Gray to Edwin Booth, April 23, 1879." This grim reminder he always preserved.

EMILIO CASTELAR, some time dictator of Spain, and for nearly forty years conspicuous among Spanish Republicans, announced recently that he had retired from public life. He made his declaration in these words: "I shall remain a Republican until I die, but I shall not act against the monarchy, as I am convinced that for the present it is the only stable and progressive form of government possible in Spain."

SHE'S AT IT AGAIN.
"The weather's so depressing,
Without ideas I seem."
Said he, "what shall I treat out
Can you suggest a theme?"
A moment she looked puzzled,
And then her face did brighten,
"I think," said she, quite sweetly,
"You might treat on ice cream."
—Kansas City Journal.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Shirakawa.
Customer—These are the smallest flannel cakes for a dime that I ever saw.
Waiter—I guess de cook got too much water in dem.

Whiting to Try.
"You must let the baby have one cow's milk to drink every day," said the doctor.
"Very well, if you say so, Doctor," said the perplexed young mother, "but I really don't see how he is going to hold it all."

The Bicycle Era.
Wibble—I suppose you have noticed that in this age of cheap bicycles the crank has quit riding a hobby.
Wabble—Go on with the rest of it.
Wibble—He gets a wheel in his head and rides that.

A Bright Youth.
"That young woman who ordered the ice cream has fainted," said the waiter.
"Well, don't you know enough to bring her to?" asked the proprietor.
And the waiter went back to the hole in the wall and yelled: "Make it two!"

EULALIA BACK TO NEW YORK.

Uncle Sam's Duty as Host Ended—The Infanta at a Private Residence.
NEW YORK, June 16.—The Infanta Eulalia and party, somewhat tired of all the sight-seeing and entertainment provided by the West, arrived in this city at 8:15 this evening. The trip from Niagara Falls was made without startling incident. At Buffalo, where the train of Pullman cars provided by the Pennsylvania railroad came upon the New York Central tracks, a big basket of fruit and a bouquet of flowers, the gifts of Chauncey M. Depew, president of the Central, were presented to the Princess. She was delighted with them, and, taking Mr. Depew's card from the basket of fruit the Princess wrote the following message which was telegraphed to Mr. Depew from Syracuse:

Hearty thanks for beautiful present of fruit and flowers.
INFANTA EULALIA.
The train ran ahead of the schedule time of the limited express all the way from Buffalo, arriving at the Grand Central Station fifteen minutes ahead of time. Quite a crowd gathered to meet the Princess. A long row of palms and potted plants lined the sidewalk, and an array of mounted police kept the crowd back. Mr. J. M. Ceballos, who has placed his house at the disposal of the Infanta, was on hand to receive her, and his carriage was at the door.

The Infanta took Mr. Ceballos's arm and walked with him to the carriage. The Prince, who appeared in New York with his wife and children, followed her to the carriage. The Princess and party entered carriages at once, and were driven to the Ceballos residence. Mr. Ceballos has a very handsome home and gone to his country residence, leaving his servants and a complete establishment at the command of the Infanta for the time of her stay in New York. This was done in order to give her a better opportunity for rest, and greater privacy than could be had at a hotel.

Commander Davis said, this evening, that his duties ended the moment the Princess's foot touched the platform. The Nation is no longer the host, and the Princess is entirely free from official obligations of any kind. Commander Davis is at the Hoffman House, where he will remain until the Princess sails for Europe, June 24. He said the Princess returned from Chicago very much pleased with all that had been done for her.

General Harrison and the Hoosiers.

Chicago Record.
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His Only Reward.

Boston Transcript.
During his last tour through the country a writer met Mr. Booth as he was leaving the theater after a performance of "Richard III" which will live forever in the memories of those who saw it. He was wrapped in a long, capped cloak, and wore a high silk hat. As he extended his hand he held up the other, so that a long black cigar which it contained came prominently into view. "There," said the actor in a tragic voice, "is my sole reward for a hard night's work. My guardian will only allow me one cigar a day now." The guardian referred to was Barrett, who at once spoke up, saying that if he had his way the embargo upon cigars should be total.

DISHOP CHENEY STARTLED

An Incident of the Annual Meeting of Sons of the American Revolution.

General Breckinridge Tells the Society It Has No More Business Trying to Put Down Anarchy Than It Has to Put Down Hades.

CHICAGO, June 16.—A lively incident, today, marked the annual meeting of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. An amendment proposed by the Oregon-Washington Society, defining the objects of the national organization, came up for discussion. Bishop Cheney, of Chicago, expressed a wish that the phrase "to oppose by moral means the spread of anarchical ideas and lawlessness" be incorporated in the constitution. He said that the Western States realized what anarchy means more fully than the Atlantic seaboard States. Mr. Hall said the committee on organization was willing to have that clause admitted. In a second Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, of Washington, was on his feet, hotly opposing Cheney's proposition. "This society has no more business trying to put down anarchy than it has to put down Hades," said he. The General ripped out the exclamation with a force that made the good Bishop start.

Delegate Brister, of Ohio, also opposed the amendment, and it was voted down. The convention then adopted a committee amendment, which declared the objects of the society to be to perpetuate the memory of revolutionary heroes, to unite and promote friendship among their descendants, to encourage historical research and to carry out the purposes expressed in the preamble to the Constitution of our country and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people. Among those present were Chauncey Depew, Gen. Horace Porter and other distinguished members. The committee on resolutions was banqueted at the Union League Club.

The following officers were elected: President—General Horace Porter; vice-presidents—General, Channey M. Depew, Henry M. Shepard, Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge and Henry C. Robinson; secretary—General, Franklin Murphy, of Newark, N. J.; registrar—General, A. Howard Clark, of the Smithsonian Institution; historian—General, Henry Hall; chaplain—General, Bishop Charles E. Cheney.

Printers Will Meet in Louisville Next Year.
CHICAGO, June 16.—The International Typographical Union this morning tabled a resolution conceding to the Pressmen's Union and allied crafts delegates to the meeting of the federation of labor. Delegates Miller of Boston, Dorsey of Dallas and Drummond of Fort Wayne, were elected delegates to the meeting of the American Federation of Labor. W. H. Snyder, of Topeka, was unanimously re-elected as agent of the Child-Drexel Springs, and delegate Colby, of Colorado Springs, was elected trustee of the home.

Louisville was decided upon as the place of the next annual meeting by a vote of 107 to 48 for San Francisco, Washington having been dropped.

After a long parliamentary struggle the priority law was amended, giving the foreman entire jurisdiction in promotions. Delegate Kennedy moved to adopt the resolution providing that in all other matters the control of the International Typographical Union, only foremen belonging to the allied crafts be employed. The motion was carried.

The effort to commit the union to an attempt at reconciliation with the International Printing Pressmen's Union, in connection at Cincinnati, failed after evoking a lively discussion.

A communication was received from New York, stating that the Mail and Express had adopted the scale of the union. The announcement was roundly cheered. The recommendation of the committee on rules, to give the entire right of election labels to the executive council, prevailed.

Grand Lodge of Good Templars.
DES MOINES, Ia., June 16.—At today's session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars the report of the committee on prohibition was presented and unanimously adopted. It holds that, while not in any manner dictating to members as to their party affiliations, the duty of Good Templars is to unite their suffrage with those who are fighting the foes of prohibition and prohibition enforcement wherever and whenever found. Boston was selected for the next place of meeting.

American Fisheries Society.
CHICAGO, June 16.—The American Fisheries Society elected the following officers for the ensuing year, at its annual meeting, today: President, H. G. Ford, of Pennsylvania; vice president, Fred Mather, of New York; treasurer, Joseph O. Sweeney, of Minnesota; recording secretary, E. H. Doyle, of New York; corresponding secretary, Dr. Henshall, of Ohio. The next meeting will be held in Philadelphia, the third Wednesday in May next.

Social Science Congress.
CHICAGO, June 16.—In the Social Science Congress, today, the feature was a paper by Professor Andrews, of Brown University, on "Sociology in Liberal Education." The paper was an earnest plea for extended instruction in colleges and universities in the study of everyday life.

SECRETARY HUMPHREY RE-ELECTED.
And the Headquarters of the Republican National League Transferred to Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The Republican National League will make its headquarters in Chicago, and Secretary A. B. Humphrey is retained in his office. The first was not expected but the second was a surprise, for Mr. Humphrey had tendered his resignation and it was only pressed to remove the headquarters from New York by his emphatic refusal to serve any longer. When the executive committee reached the question of headquarters this morning an informal ballot showed one vote for St. Louis, three for New York, four for Washington, ten for Chicago, and then Chicago was unanimously selected by a formal vote.

The election of officers occurred with the opening of the afternoon session. The candidates were James F. Burke